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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/629,498	07/29/2003	Anthony J. Lochtefeld	ASC-061	6735
51414	7590	07/25/2007	EXAMINER	
GOODWIN PROCTER LLP PATENT ADMINISTRATOR EXCHANGE PLACE BOSTON, MA 02109-2881			SMITH, BRADLEY	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		2891		
		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
		07/25/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/629,498	LOCHTEFELD ET AL.
	Examiner Bradley K. Smith	Art Unit 2891

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 March 2007.  
 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 55-65 and 84 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 55-65 and 84 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 06 November 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 55-65 and 84 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The examiner is unclear as to what the applicant is trying claim in "wherein the regrowth layer has a thickness defining a distance between a top surface of the second layer". The examiner understands the regrowth layer to be a separate layer from the regrowth layer but the quoted statement disclose that the second layer is a part of the regrowth layer (or vice versa). The examiner does not understand what the applicant is claiming in their wherein statement, therefore it will not be considered in the rejection. Furthermore the examiner cannot find the embodiment or figure in the specification on which the wherein statement relies. If the applicant could direct the examiner to a figure or embodiment in the specification the examiner will remove the 112 rejection.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 55, 56, 58, 61, 62, 64, 65 and 84 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fitzgerald. Fitzgerald discloses forming a first layer portion over a substrate, the first layer having a first equilibrium lattice constant; forming a regrowth layer over the first layer portion (602), the regrowth layer having a regrowth equilibrium lattice constant different from the first equilibrium lattice constant (604), wherein a plurality of misfit dislocations form at an interface between the first layer portion and the regrowth layer (inherent); forming a second layer over the regrowth layer (608); and forming a thickness of the regrowth layer to define a distance between a top surface of the second layer and the misfit dislocations corresponding to the selected placement of the misfit dislocations (see 0028 –0036 and 6A-6D). With regards to claim 56 and 84, Fitzgerald discloses the second material is strained and since the material is strained ( same structure) it would inherently have a specific off current (material property) (see figure 6A-6D). With regards to claims 62 and 65, Fitzgerald discloses the regrowth layer difference between the first and second layer is less than about 1%-2% (see 0029). Furthermore Fitzgerald discloses forming a regrowth layer that is 500nm or less but does not specifically disclose forming a layer that is 450 nm, 210 nm or 130 nm. But the examiner contends that to claim a specific thickness would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art because the thickness is a result effective variable. “[W]here the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable range by routine experimentation.” In re Aller, 220 F.2d 454, 456, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to change the thickness of the regrowth

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layer, because it could change the placement of the misfit dislocations and would allow one to control the surface roughness [0028].

Claims 59 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fitzgerald. Fitzgerald discloses forming a first layer portion over a substrate, the first layer having a first equilibrium lattice constant; forming a regrowth layer over the first layer portion (602), the regrowth layer having a regrowth equilibrium lattice constant different from the first equilibrium lattice constant (604), wherein a plurality of misfit dislocations form at an interface between the first layer portion and the regrowth layer (inherent); forming a second layer over the regrowth layer (608); and selecting a thickness of the regrowth layer to define a distance between a top surface of the second layer and the misfit dislocations corresponding to the selected placement of the misfit dislocations(see 0028 –0036 and 6A-6D). Furthermore Fitzgerald discloses forming a regrowth layer that is 1% germanium difference but does not specifically disclose forming a layer that has a germanium difference less than 1%. But the examiner contends that to claim a specific thickness would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art because the germanium thickness is a result effective variable. “[W]here the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable range by routine experimentation.” In re Aller, 220 F.2d 454, 456, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to change the germanium of the regrowth layer, because it could change the placement and the amount of the misfit dislocations and would allow one to control the surface roughness [0028].

Claims 57, 60, and 63 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fitzgerald. Fitzgerald discloses forming a first layer portion over a substrate, the first layer having a first equilibrium lattice constant; forming a regrowth layer over the first layer portion (602), the regrowth layer having a regrowth equilibrium lattice constant different from the first equilibrium lattice constant (604), wherein a plurality of misfit dislocations form at an interface between the first layer portion and the regrowth layer (inherent); forming a second layer over the regrowth layer (608); and selecting a thickness of the regrowth layer to define a distance between a top surface of the second layer and the misfit dislocations corresponding to the selected placement of the misfit dislocations (see 0028 –0036 and 6A-6D). Furthermore Fitzgerald discloses forming a regrowth layer that is a different composition but does not specifically disclose forming a layer that has a mismatch of lattice constant between .04% and .12%. But the examiner contends that to claim a mismatch of the lattice constants would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art because mismatch in lattice constants is a result effective variable. “[W]here the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable range by routine experimentation.” In re Aller, 220 F.2d 454, 456, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to change the mismatch of lattice constants between the first and the regrowth layer, because it could directly affect the amount of dislocations and the placement of the dislocations and would allow one to control the surface roughness [0028].

***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed 3/5/07 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. As addressed above the examiner is not clear as to what is being claimed in the wherein statement. In one part of the claim the applicant disclose the regrowth layer and the second layer as two different layers and in wherein statement the applicant disclose the regrowth layer has a thickness of defining a distance from the top surface of the second layer to and the location of the selected misfit dislocations.

***Conclusion***

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

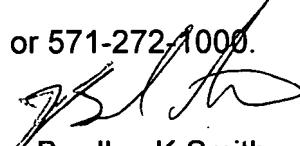
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Bradley K. Smith whose telephone number is 571-272-1884. The examiner can normally be reached on 10-6.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bill Baumeister can be reached on 571-272-1722. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Bradley K Smith  
Primary Examiner  
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